Campaign Funds.

ers, Who Will Be Exempt if

the Bill Passes.

The political managers of both parties in

Congress are very much disturbed over the

bill which passed the Senate last Saturday

prohibiting corporations from contributing

to political campaign funds. The Senate

passed the bill without a word of debate

and it is now before the House for further

attention. It is realized that there is strong

sentiment in favor of the bill, but its pass-

age will seriously affect the political cam-

paign committees in securing the sinews

If the bill is reported from committee

and comes before the House it is thought

that nothing can prevent its passage. The

recent disclosures brought out by the in-

surance investigation of the contributions

of corporations to campaign funds have

created such a widespread sentiment of

hostility to the existing system that it is thought the House would not dare to vote

Senate Becoming Radical.

Members of the House were commenting

today upon the fact that the Senate, which

conservatism, is this session demonstrating

a tendency to radical action. The Senate

adopted some of the most extreme amend-

ments to the railroad rate bill. It was the

Senate which accepted, without a word of

debate, the Beveridge beef inspection amendment, and now the Senate has sent to the House a bill which places the politicians in a most embarrassing prelicament.

The bill makes it unlawful for any na-

by authority of any laws of Congress to make a money contribution in connection

with any election to any political office. The bill goes further and makes it uplaw-

incorporated by act of Congress or not, to

contribute to a campaign fund in a presi-

Corporations which violate this provision

every officer or director of a corporation who shall consent to any contribution shall be fined in not of excess of \$1,000.

Its Enthusiastic Support.

The proposed law is being enthusiastical-

ly supported by corporations, banks and

manufacturers throughout the country, as

they see in its provisions an opportunity

to avoid being levied upon by the political

campaign committees through whose solic-

itation they have been subjected in the

Many corporations in the District of Co-

lumbia will welcome the bill. Every head

of a prominent corporation in this district knows something about the successful ef-

fort in the past of campaign managers to secure from them contributions to the po-

litical campaign fund of the period. They

will be immune from such solicitation in

CALLS IT AN "OUTRAGE."

Tillman Atacks Action of Conferees

on the Indian Bill.

eration of the conference report on the

Indian appropriation bill Senator Tillman

renewed his attack upon the provision rati-

fying the acts of A. J. Brown as adminis-

trator for certain minor children of the

Seminole tribe of Indians in the disburse-

ment of \$186,000. He again denounced the

provision as an "outrage," and when he

said the conferees had promised him to

make an effort to prevent the acceptance

of the paragraph, Senator Clapp, who was

one of the conferees, interrupted with the

statement that he had refused to make any such promise to the senator from South Carolina because he had been ac-

cused of bad faith by the latter on a form-

statement, but said the promise had been made by the other Senate conferees. His

objection to the provision was based on the ground that the proposed legislation

would prevent sa'ts against Brown to re-cover money improperly accounted for by Brown. He took especial exception to the

employment of Butler and Vale as attorneys

Senator Teller said that Brown's accounts

as administrator had been approved by

the courts, and that, as the Indians were citizens of the United States. Congress was

"All that can be brought out in the courts." Mr. Tillman interrupted to say.

"I wish the senator would wait until I get through," responded Mr. "Feller. "I

ein making this speech and I know more about the matter than he does." He claim-

ed that the litigation was not in the in-terest of the Indians, but in that of certain

other claimants. Speaking of the country's dealing with the Indians, the Colorado sen-

ator declared that it is "the blackest and most disgraceful part of our history."

CANNED BEEF AGITATION.

Further Controversy on Subject in

Commons at London.

LONDON, June 11 .- In the house of com

mons today John Burns, president of the

local government board, supplementing his

reply to William Field, nationalist member

of the St. Patrick's division of Dublin, and

president of the Irish Cattle Traders and

Stock Owners' Association, June 9, on the

subject of canned foods said the local gov-

ernment board was doing everything that

can be done by administrative action "In

continued. "I shall ask the house to grant further, and, if necessary, legisla-tive powers to the board. I rely with con-fidence upon the house granting it such

Reservation Bill in Conference.

The bill opening the Blackfeet Indian

for the tribe as a whole,

When the Senate today resumed consid-

the future if this bill passes.

dential or congressional election.

bank or any corporation organized

ENTHUSIASTIC

## MONEY FOR POLITICS BRYAN AND HEARST

Managers of Both Parties Wor- Politicians Discussing the Combination for 1908. ried Over the Bill.

PASSED SENATE SATURDAY NEW YORKER MIGHT BALK

Prohibiting Corporations From Giving | Non-Committal Regarding the Nebraskan's Present Boom.

SUPPORT REITERATES HIS FRIENDSHIP

Comes From Banks and Manufactur- Effect on the National Campaign of the Coming Fight in the Empire State.

> Special Dispatch to The Star. NEW YORK, June 11.-For President in 1908-WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN of Nebraska.

For Vice President-WILLIAM RAN-

DOLPH HEARST of New York. That looks and sounds strange at first, but politics has been known to make stranger bedfellows, and the possibility of such a ticket as this is being earnestly discussed by keen men of the political parof war for the coming congressional camties who are watching the trend of affairs from this vantage point.

Already Mr. Bryan has been indorsed and named as the candidate of the democratic party in 1908 by several of the more important states of the Union, and the boom is spreading through the country like a prairie fire in the dog days.

With Bryan apparently in the van, who is the other factor in the party to be reckoned with at this time? Hearst! Try as they may, the political prognosticators cannot get away from this man. He is in the democratic ointment as firmly as the Rock of Gibraltar sits at the entrance to the Mediterranean. Any sort of forecast that leaves him out of the equation will be has long been considered the stronghold of threatened with disaster at every crook and turn in the tortuous channel leading to the

An Ideal Blending.

Bryan and Hearst would be an ideal blending of the west and the east, the latter having as one of his assets the possibility of carrying the Empire state with its topheavy vote in the electoral college. Those who fear the extreme radicalism of Hearst are fleeing to Bryan as a safe and and to lend dignity to it, and with Hearst throwing the undeniable power he has built up about himself into the bargain the coordinate of up about himself into the bargain, the com-bination would have an unwonted strength which the republicans would have difficulty

Although there seems to be a general impression that Mr. Bryan would consent to make a third try for the presidency if the nomination were thrust upon him, there is a huge element of doubt as to how Mr. would relish the lower berth on the He is generally reckoned as sagacious in his time, however, and if he finds the Bryan wildfire spreading beyond all seeming control, he may be glad of the honor of second place. If Mr. Hearst were questioned today he undoubtedly would dis-miss the subject as one too trivial for attention, but there are two years with 365 days each to be counted off before the conventions assemble, and time works wondrous changes.

Mr. Bryan could hardly have serious objection to Mr. Hearst as a running mate, for the latter loyally supported the Nebraskan in both his campaigns for the highest office in the gift of the people. By the same token Mr. Hearst could scarcely object to running with Mr. Bryan—except, of course, as the vice presidency might affect his ultimate ambitions, which lie behind the pillared portico of the beloved old mansion of white reposing between the Treas-ury and War Department buildings, overlooking the historic oaks and the beautiful greensward of Lafayette Square.

Hearst Non-Committal.

Already Mr. Hearst has been drawn into the Bryan boom, and has been sounded as to his opinion of the indorsements that have been made of the distinguished Nebraskan In a way the New York representative is non-committal, but in his letter to the Indianapolis Star Saturday he said:

"I have been for many years a sincere friend and earnest supporter of Mr. Bryan I rejoice in his achievements and successes and I approve of every honest indorsement Then Mr. Hearst branches off to take

fling at "Tom" Taggart, "Tim" Sullivan, "Pat" McCarren. "Dave" Francis, George McClellan. August Belmont, Morgan and last, but not least. Grover Cleveland. He says he personally would never welcome into the company of loyal friends of Bryan and sincere advocates of good government any such as these. He also expresses the belief that Mr. Bryan will "repudiate utterly these men and their professions of friend-ship, realizing that they are not honestly in favor of any man or any measure that will protect the interests of the plain people of the country."
Thus does the representative from the

eleventh congressional district in Greater New York extract himself from what his friends thought might be an embarrassing situation when the Bryan boom was pu under no especial obligation to open up the question, especially as the claim was made on the part of individuals and not Hearst's

Hearst's New York Fight.

Much as to the future of Mr. Hearst de pends upon his attitude in the New York state campaign during the coming fall. There have been indications for many months that he would be a candidate for governor, and there is nothing now to indicate a change in this tentative plan. There is little prospect, of course, that the democrats will name Mr. Hearst, despite the effective organization his lieutenants have been busy with in all the up-state country. Consequently it will be necessary for Mr. Hearst to run at the head of an independent ticket. To provide for this emergency after the mayoralty campaign of last year the Mulnicipal Ownership League, which Mr. Hearst represented and came so close to winning for. was expanded into the "Independence League." Naturally, municipal ownership would not appeal to the farmers and the inhabitants of the small towns and villages, where there is little or nothing for the municipality to own. But the word "in-dependence" has an American sort of sound to it, and an appeal to those who feel they too long have been but insignificant parts in the great machines of the two old par-

If Mr. Hearst should run and by any can be done by administrative action "in this serious matter."

Representations, he said, have been made to the foreign office in regard to effective inspection in the country from which the largest supply of canned meats comes. "In the event of this being insufficient," he chance be elected governor of this state, his position in the democratic party, al-though not altogether regular, would be though not altogether regular, would be almost paramount. But it is difficult to figure gubernatorial success for the ambittous young representative. Tammany would knife him in Greater New York so deeply that the very best he could hope for would be a split of the democratic vote. With Greater New York's democrats divided no democratic governor of the state could ever be elected. The rockribbed republicans up-state may cavort around a bit and act skittish during the ante-election days, but when it comes right down to the test and the marking of the ballot, the habit of putting the cross







MARY'S LITTLE LAMB RETURNED, BUT-SHE DIDN'T KNOW IT. From the New York Evening Post. Mary had a little lamb. And when she saw it sicken She shipped it off to Packingtown, And now it's labeled chicken.

insignificance. The republican candidate, no matter whom he may be, is one vo

Republican Factional Troubles. There is no denying the fact that the republican party in the state is in the worst mixed-up condition in its history. Odell and Higgins are at dagger points, and all along the line the split seems to be as deep as a well and as wide as a church door. But whether 'twill suffice for demmending all differences once the conven-tion has made its selections, and they usually go to the polls in phalanx fashion. However, there are always exceptions to the rule, and this year may be one of them. At present there is no evidence of a healing of the repulican wounds. Instead there is a general tightening up all along the factional lines. Criminations and recriminations are in the air, and there are all sorts of silly rumper as to

there are all sorts of silly rumors as to the most unhearl-of combinations to de-feat some other equally impossible com-Senator Platt is going to have another

fling at state politics and has announced his intention of taking a decidedly active part in the coming campaign. State Chair-man Odell is going to make the fight of his life to retain control of the party. H realizes that the next few months will de cide his position in the affairs of the state. cide his position in the affairs of the state. He is going into the fray with every appearance of relishing the contest. He has recently been made bold by his capture of the executive committee of the New York county republican committee, of which Representative Herbert Parsons is president Core Historical Parsons is president. dent. Gov. Higgins is also cognizant of the signs of the hour. It is doubtful if he runs again for governor, the belief growing that he prefers to fight for the control of the state from the background. The governor has requested that no delegates to the state convention be instructed for him. He will be glad enough to have their support, but he wants it placed in his hands in such shape that he can throw it where it will do the most good according to the exigencies of the battle.

Popular Wonder.

In the meantime the people everywhere are wondering why this outburst of politics so far ahead of the presidential year. Of course Mr. Bryan's prospective homecoming is accountable in a way, but the enthusiasm never would have been roused to such a pitch as it is today if it were not such a pitch as it is today if it were not for the insurance disclosures and other evi-dences of high corruption that have been forced upon the people. They have been given a feeling of unrest and there is an impatient desire on their part to do some-thing-or somebody, it might be put. They want to get into the fray and relieve their pent-up feelings. There's the essence of the whole thing.

THREEKILLEDINWRECK

THIRTY OTHERS INJURED IN JERSEY CENTRAL CRASH TODAY.

REDBANK, N. J., June 11 .- The Central Railroad of New Jersey's Atlantic City flyer, due in New York at 11:30 o'clock, ran into an open switch near here this morning at 10:20. The engine and two cars toppled over and rolled down a ten-foot embank-ment. The fireman and two passengers were killed. Thirty passengers are reported

injured.
The two passengers killed were: George Van Duezer of 221 West 131st street, New York, and Otto Mesch of 310 East 87th street. New York.

The smoking car, in which most of the injuries were suffered, was torn into two parts when the forward end of the train went off the rails. The train passed through Eatontown without stopping and was going at a rapid rate when the accident happened.

The most severely injured were: The most severely injured were: John Badarocco, Lakewood, lacerations. C. F. Comstock.

Constantine, Lakewood, head, neck and William Dougan, Brooklyn; legs and body Mrs. A. Dunlay, No. 4339 Ellis avenue Chicago, lacerations, contusions and shock.
C. A. Freeman, Lakewood, lacerations.
Rev. J. M. Hallock, Brooklyn, shoulder

Mrs. J. M. Hallock, internal injuries. Otto Metzlon, No. 310 East 87th street, New York, internal injuries. Alfred Thomas, contusions and lacerations.

A dozen or more additional injured failed

to give their names. Some took convey-ances to Redbank or Long Branch and others went back to Lakewood. NEW PATRICK TRIAL DENIED.

Recorder Goff Today Refused to Grant

Counsl's Motion. reservation in Montana to settlement was sent to conference, the conferes on the part of the House being Mr. Sherman (N. straight republican ticket asserts itself case of Albert T. Patrick, the convicted so strongly that everything else sinks into murderer of William Marsh Rice.

RAILWAY MEN HEARD

ERSHIP OF OUTSIDE STOCK.

Further testimony with respect to the ownership by officials of railroads of coal and oil stocks and properties was taken by Two witnesses were examined, Charles E. Way's of Baltimore, assistant to the freight

sioners, Mr. Ways admitted that he at present owns 180 shares of Merchants' Coal Co. stock, which he paid for in full, except 24 shares which were allotted to him in connection with a bond issue. In addition, he said, he had 31 shares of dividend stock. The balance he paid for at par, \$100 a share. He declared that he became a stockholder when the company was organized, about fifteen years ago.

Replying to Commissioner Clements, the witness testified that he had no interest in any oil properties or any other coal com-party or property. He said further, an-swering a question by J. G. Wilson, assist-ant general counsel of the Baltimore and Ohio, that he had nothing to do with car distribution or the making of coal rates. Mr. Brockenbrough described his duties saying he had charge of the rates on all traffic except coal, coke and live stock, but no such rates were made by him without first consulting the freight traffic man

He was, he said, the owner of fifty share of Ursina Coal Company stock, the property being located on the Ursina and North Forl rahroad between Cumberland and Connells ville, an independent road. The stock, he said, was given to him by George Humbert a promoter, who was trying to develop a lot of property at South Connellsville. Humbert, he said, was a friend, who simply was trying to help him in a personal way into secure industries. He never realized dollar, he declared, out of anything on he Baltimore and Ohio road.

The witness was excused, and in reply to Chairman Knapp Mr. Wilson stated that in all probability Mr. Hale would again go on the stand with respect to some of the complaints in the matter of car distribu

will continue for two days, and po

THE WALSH BANK INQUIRY. Mr. Tillman Asks About the Status of His Resolution.

The Tillman-Hopkins controversy of a few weeks ago, concerning the status of the affairs of the Chicago National Bank, was revived in the Senate today by an inquiry made by Senator Tillman concerning the status of his resolution for an investigation of the course of that bank, of which John R. Walsh was president. The inquiry was directed to Senator Aldrich, chairman of the cmomittee on finance, before which the resolution is pending.

Mr. Tillman prefaced his statement by saying that when the resolution last received the attention of the Senate Senator Hopkins had taken exception to his inter-

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OFFICIALS TELL OF THEIR OWN-

The hearing then adjourned until tomor-row at Philadelphia, where it is expected it

INDIFFERENCE SHOWN.

est in the matter, and had used language that was insulting to him. He added that

The Sunday Star

Sunday, June 11, 1905. 651/2

The above is due to the

Increase in Circulation.

Mr. Hopkins had advanced the remarkable doctrine that because he (Tillman) had admitted that the people of South Carolina had stuffed ballot boxes and hanged negroes for rape in order to protect their civiliza-tion, it was perfectly permissible for the people of Chicago to go on stealing, and that he must be estopped from referring to

that he must be estapped that the matter.

He had read the newspaper article which, he said, showed that the "admirable financiering" which Mr. Hopkins had praised so highly had been only "wildcat banking."

Senator Hopkins replied that the newspaper information is "not such as a man

would rely upon in a financial matter." He again assured the Senate that Mr. Walsh's bank had paid 100 cents on the dollar, and expressed the opinion that this result traffic manager, and L. R. Brockenorough of Pittsburg, general freight agent, both of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

Danie in the part of the opinion that this result should be satisfactory to all.

The incident closed for the day with an assurance from Mr. Aldrich that his committee would take up the resolution tomor-

> THE DILLONVALE TROUBLE. Fifty Shots Alleged to Have Been Fired by Strikers.

DILLONVALE, Ohio, June 11 .- An at tack, presumably by strikers, was made early today on the check house of the M. A Hanna Coal Company at Dillonvale, when fifty shots were fired from a hill 200 feet distant. There were four watchmen in the building, but no one was injured.

Officials of the company, who were holding a conference with Mayor Eberle at the time of the attack, organized a party and went to the mine to protect their property. Not a shot was fired by the company men. Not one person responded to the blast of the whistle this morning, notifying the strikers to return to work under the scale that expired April 1, and the situation at Ramsey and Robyville is the same as Ramsey and Robyville is the same as at Dillonvale. The miners are firm in their refusal to accept anything but the 1903 scale. Superintendent Fred Hornickle of the Hanna company says that ten union men in Dillonvale are controlling the miners and are intimidating them from returning to work. He asserts that the attack of early today was made to frighten the fifty men who had intended going into the mine this morning. It is now the company's intention to import strike breakers and resume operations Thursday, providing the strikes. strikers refuse to accept the 1904 scale. The situation at Plum Run and Bradley is quiet and indications are that the scene of activity will soon snift from that section to Dillonvale.

The Bradley mines of the United States Coal Company were this morning boarded up, the power cut off and the strike breakers there transferred to the mines at Plum Run. No further effort will be made to operate at Bradley until affairs assume their normal condition. Forty additional guards arrived at Plum Run yesterday, and there are now 100 heavily armed men guarding the company's property and pro-tecting the strike breakers.

Latin American Republics Ignore The Hague Conference. Many of the South and Central American

republics are showing an indifference toward the third peace conference to be held at The Hague next year, which is especially annoying to the United States. Secretary Rcot was instrumental in bringing about a delay of The Hague conference until next year that it might not conflict with the pan-American conference, which will begin at Rio Janeiro on July 21. But Secretary Root's interest in the South American meeting does not seem to have spurred the southern republics to participation in The Hague conference, in spite of the protests they voiced when Russia suggested that early this fall would be a good time for The Hague meeting.

Panama has declined from the first to take any part in The Hague conference. The Russian embassy in this city has been in charge of correspondence concerning The Hague meeting with all the southern republics at which Russia does not have a mission, and in answer to the first invitation to the conference sent out by Baron ly annoying to the United States. Secremission, and in answer to the first living tion to the conference sent out by Baron Rosen, the Russian ambassador, Panama sent a formal declination. Venezuela, Ecuador and Nicaragua have ignored all communications, not even acknowledging the re-

dor and Nicaragua have ignored all communications, not even acknowledging the receipt of the original invitation.

After the first invitations communications were sent to the Latin-American republics, explaining that they could qualify to participate in The Hague meeting by becoming signatory to the action of the two former peace conferences. Bollvia, Guatamala, Salvador and Peru immediately advised Baron Rosen of their desire to assume the obligations imposed by the former conferences.

Brazil, Argentina and Mexico, which are treating with Russian representatives accredited to those countries, are also known to have expressed a desire to take part in

Niagara Bill in Congress.

THE AGRARIAN DEBATE A MEAT CONFERENCE

E 3 TENNER BEAR MOFTAY.

All Absorbinge Topic in the President Talks With Members Lower House.

OF ST. PETERSBURG DOUMA REPRESENTATIVE

Members Trying to Solve the Per- Progress Being Made on Line of plexing Problem.

THE NAMING OF A COMMISSION

Parliament's Failure to Accomplish Action-Adjournment Sequences. ST. PETERSBURG, June 11 .- The de-

bate on the agrarian question in the lower house of parliament promises to continue throughout the week, and when it is finished the solution of the question will hardly be much further advanced than when the debate began, as the idea of giving instructions to the commission which will frame the bill has been aban-Whatever fighting occurs will come

upon the election of the commission, which will consist of eighty-eight members. While the commission will be supposed to follow the general direction of the views expressed during the debate, its size will make it easy to reopen a discussion of all the disputed points. Therewill be ready for submission before July 1, at about which time it is the government's intention to declare parliament adjourned until September for the summer vacation. The members of the house dare not return to their constituents after a fruitless session of two months, and undoubtedly will resist any attempt to ad-

Nevertheless the house will be powerless if the government persists. The government's plan is clear. The house having failed to offer a solution of the agrarian question, the emperor, under the authority eserved to him by the fundamental law, will promulgate the government's agrarian program as a temporary law, in the hope that the peasants, disgusted at the failure of parliament to give relief, will accept it.

Once the government's scheme for land distribution is put in operation and generally tribution is put in operation and generally something. Besides, Chicago mean accepted the government calculates that it best in the world, and I don't propo will create enough support to prevent the

house from attempting to replace it by its own plan in the autumn.

The mere adjournment of parliament against the protest of the lower house of parliament, however, is sure to raise a popular outcry with which the government will have to reaken and the situation and temreckon, and the situation and temper of the country at the moment probably will determine whether the government will have the courage to attempt to execute the

In the meantime the upper house is doing nothing, having virtually resolved to await the legislative initiative of the lower house on all questions

The peasants are reported to have taken possession of the estate of M. Stakovich, a member of the lower house, belonging to

the October party, in Ryazan province. To Forestall Government.

In order to forestall any attempt on the part of the government to interrupt the work of parliament before anything is accomplished, M. Vozovic of Yekaterinoslav at the opening of the session of the lower house today proposed that the house adopt a resolution to continue its sittings until the agrarian, death penalty and other important questions are settled. President Mouromseff declared the resolution out of order and the house proceeded with the consideration of minor matters, including the house rules, before resuming the debate on the agrarian question.

Procurator Pavloff was present in the lower house today with the intention, it was understood, of making a communication in behalf of War Minister Rudiger on the sub-Count Heyden, a marshal of the nobility, led the fight to insist on minority representation on the various house committees, or commissions, as they are called.

TERRORISTS ACTIVE

OFFICIALS MORTALLY WOUNDED AT SIEDLCE, POLAND.

WARSAW, June 11 .- The terrorists of Poland continue to wage a relentless war against the state, municipal and police officials. Hardly a day elapses without an assassination. Last night the mayor of Sledice, the chief of the governor's office and the secretary of police board were walking in the streets of Siedlee when a band of terrorists armed with revolvers attacked them. The first two officials were mortally wounded and the third was seriously injured.

At Bialystok yesterday the chief of police was shot dead. At Bialystok yesterday the chief of police was shot dead.

ODESSA, June 11.—Since the commencement of the repatriation of the troops which took part in the war with Japan, 152,000 men, including the Russian prisoners from Japan, have been landed here and distributed throughout the interior of the country. The most stringent precautions were observed during the whole period in order to prevent the slightest intercourse between the returning troops and the townspeople in consequence of fears of mutinous demonstrations, as it was undeniable that the troops coming home were largely disaffected. Special trains awaited each troopship, Cossack guards cordoned the landing stage, the soldiers were marched direct from the ship to the train and were dispatched to their destinations with the utmost expedition and without the chance of fraternization with the Odessans. The spirit of disaffection was even more noticeable among the officers than in the men. The former frankly expressed the opinion that if parliament can hold its own until the spring it will be able to count on the army to support its demands.

18 HURT IN TROLLEY MISHAP. Electric Car at Cleveland Jumped Track

at High Speed.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 11.—Eighteen persons riding on a Cleveland and Southwestern electric car were injured late last night as a result of the car jumping the rack at a curve, while running at a high ate of speed between Elyria and Grafton. The car plunged over an embankment and was badly wrecked, while the passengers were thrown into a confused mass.

Boms of the passengers received serious niuries, but it is believed all will recover.

row; cooler tonight.

Weather.

Rain tonight and tomor

of Senate and House.

Beveridge Amendment.

THE SUPPLEMENTARY REPORTS

Government's Plan in the Event of May Be Submitted by Messrs. Neill and Reynolds if It Becomes Necessary.

> Meat inspection laws, and how to pass them so as to suit the country and the various interests involved, was the subject of a conference the President had today with Speaker Cannon and Senator Hopkins of Illinois, Senator Beveridge of Indiana, and Representative Henry of Connecticut, who is a member of the House committee on agriculture, now at work upon a measure, likewise talked with the President, but at different times during the day.

Speaker Cannon, picturesque, breezy, said: "Now, boys, I have not had five minutes' talk with the House committee handling this matter. I have no doubt the committee will prepare a wise bill for the House, and when it gets up to us we will act upon it. It does not occur to me that fore there is little prospect that the bill | Congress will find it difficult to arrange this matter, so that everybody will be satis-"According to all the facts we have had

before us, even from the report of the gov-ernment investigators, 92 per cent of the packing-house products are above sus-picion, as good as anylody wants to eat. Our aim will be to prepare a measure that Our aim will be to prepare a measure that will provide for a proper supervision and inspection that will set at rest all doubt as to the remaining 8 per cent, an inspection as consistent with thoroughness and safety as can be made and as cheap as can be made with rigid scrutiny of all parts of the animal at all stages of preparation; one that will work the least inconvenience to all interests concerned." all interests concerned."

"How is your appetite for meat these days, anyhow?" the Speaker was asked.
"Never been better," he declared. "When I eat at home and have to pay for it I get meat just the same as I have always done;

frightened off from doing my duty toward a good piece of meat." When Legislation May Be Expected. The Speaker said that legislation for meat

nspection would go on the books just as soon as a "deliberative House and a nondeliberative Senate can get together."

Representative Henry stated that everything was proceeding in the direction of a solution of the meat problem that would be satisfactory all around. "I do not know exactly what it will be," he said. "But I am inclined to think it will be along the line of the Beveridge amendment."

am inclined to think it will be along the line of the Beveridge amendment."

Senator Beveridge was sanguine that his amendment would be enacted into law. The President, it is stated, has not changed front in the matter in any form, and is giving his strongest support to the amendment of the Indiana senator.

"I see a good deal about the unconstitutionality of the amendment," said Senator Beveridge, "but that is all stuff. It is constitutional in every line. If it is not, then we have no right to inspect meat for export. The payment of the cost of inspection by the packers is the only safe way this matter can be arranged. If it is paid by the government it will not be any time before Congress will be cutting down the appropriation for inspection until the good to be accomplished will dwindle to almost nothing."

Speaker Cannon would not venture a

prediction as to when Congress would adjourn, saying it would be some time before August 1, while Senator Hopkins, who accompanied him, predicted that June 25 would see adjournment at hand.

May Be Suplementary Reports. If meat inspection legislation satisfactory

to the President shall be enacted by the House, it is not likely that any supplementary section of the Neill-Reynolds report will be made. On the other hand, there is enough material to construct a couple of supplementary sections of the report dealing with the use of chemicals and preservatives and other matters of public interest should it be necessary to use them.

There have been all sorts of reports floating around of the forthcoming moves in the meat war. It has been said that there have been a lot of secret service men in the stock yards, and that they were due the President. It can be said that if there has been such an investigation it has been entirely outside the scope of the Nelli-Reynolds report and has nothing to do Conference With Commissary General

It is true, however, that there have been some conferences between the commissioner of labor and Commissary General Sharpe with a view to ascertaining whether the inspectors of the army were keeping up with their work. All the work for the army in the meat line is done under special contract, and the army has a small force of inspectors of its own. Two of these are stationed in Chicago and one in Omaha and the other in Kansas City. Beside these, use the other in Kansas City. Beside these, use is made of the regular army officers that are available when necessary. The civilian inspectors are certified to the army by the Secretary of Agriculture, and are then carried on the pay roll of the army, and are under its direct control. Part of the question between the President's commissioners and the commissary general was whether, from the viewpoint of an outsider, the civilian inspectors were keeping up with whether, from the viewpoint of an outsider, the civilian inspectors were keeping up with their work. The commissioners were able to report that they were, so far as a casual investigation showed, and as they were detailed to follow the meat through all of its processes, and were not, like the Agricultural Department inspectors, merely detailed to make an ante-mortem and a post-

cultural Department inspectors, merely detalled to make an ante-mortem and a postmortem examination of the carcass.

The hearings before the House committee
on agriculture are finished, and it remains
now to get a bill drafted that will satisfy
the House, will not be too cank to pass
the Senate and that will meet with the approval so far as may be of the President.
It is thought that the packers have a proportionately larger number of friends in the
agricultural committee of the House than
they have on the floor, and it is now said
that the packers have receded from their
demand that the whole cost of inspection
shall be borne by the government and are
willing to pay for at least a part of it themselves. That is to say, they are willing to
pay for as much of the inspection as incy
have to, but there is said to be a provision
in the bill drafted that will allow the Secretary of Agriculture to appoint supplementary inspectors and pay them out of fees
collected from the animals killed.

Friends of Inspection Measure.

Friends of Inspe The friends of the inspection measure

sent to conference today the injuries, but it is believed all will recover.

The injuried passengers all live in Elyria, ferces being Mr. Burton (Ohio).

Lorain and Grafton. A number of those (Mich.) and Mr. Lester (Ga.).

Lorain and Grafton. A number of those may mean. It is said also that there are (Mich.) and Mr. Lester (Ga.).